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REPORT *of the* SECRETARY *of the* TREASURY,

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE

PUBLIC DEBT.

[CONCLUDED.]

AN obvious basis of this establishment, which may be immediately contemplated, is the amount of the interest on so much of the debt as has been, or shall be, from time to time, purchased, or paid off, or received in discharge of any debt or demand of the United States, made payable in public securities—over and above the interest of any new debt, which may be created, in order to such purchase or payment.

The purchases of the debt already made, have left a sum of interest in the Treasury, which will be encreased by future purchases—certain sums payable to the United States in their own securities, will, when received, have a similar effect. And there is ground to calculate on a saving upon the operations which are in execution with regard to the foreign debt. The sale of the Western Lands, when provision shall be made for it, may be expected to produce a material addition to such a fund.

It is therefore submitted, that it be adopted as a principle, that all interest which shall have ceased to be payable, by any of the means above specified, shall be set apart and appropriated in the most firm and inviolable manner, as a fund for sinking the public debt, by purchase or payment; and that the said fund be placed under the direction of the officers named in the second section of the act making provision for the reduction of the public debt, to be by them applied towards the purchase of the said debt, until the annual produce of the said fund shall amount to two per cent. of the entire portion of the debt which bears a present interest of six per centum, and thenceforth to be applied towards the redemption of that portion of the debt, according to the right which has been reserved to the government.

It will deserve the consideration of the legislature, whether this fund ought not to be so vested, as to acquire the nature and quality of a *proprietary* trust, incapable of being diverted, without a violation of the principles and sanctions of *property*.

A rapid accumulation of this fund would arise from its own operation; but it is not doubted, that the progressive developement of the resources of the country, and a reduction of the rate of interest, by the progress of public credit, already exemplified in a considerable degree, will speedily enable the government to make important additions to it, in various ways. With due attention to preserve order and cultivate peace, a strong expectation may be indulged, that a reduction of the debt of the country will keep pace with the reasonable hopes of its citizens.

All which is humbly submitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

STATEMENT of the DEBT of the UNITED STATES, funded agreeably to the Act of Congress of the 4th of August, 1790, at the Treasury and the several Loan-Offices, from the 1st of October, 1790, to the 30th of September, 1791.

	Funded 6 per cent. stock. Dollars. Cts.	*Deferred 6 per cent. stock.* Dollars. Cts.	*Funded 3 per cent. stock.* Dollars. Cts.	*Total amount.* Dollars. Cts.
Treasury	6,184,041. 41	2,592,018. 72	3,973,865. 10	11,749,924. 23
New-Hampshire	191,322. 44	95,661. 22	147,493. 35	434,497. 1
Massachusetts	2,126,062. 40	1,063,034. 94	1,984,457. 41	5,173,554. 75
Rhode-Island	279,609. 72	139,803. 55	179,577. 71	598,990. 98
Connecticut	461,644. 31	230,823. 88	342,760. 99	1,035,228. 68
New-York	2,204,016. 7	1,102,012. 12	1,643,224. 96	4,949,253. 15
New-Jersey	472,728. 51	236,358. 96	271,749. 71	980,837. 18
Pennsylvania	1,871,455. 80	935,737. 39	865,216. 21	3,672,402. 40
Delaware	26,191. 19	13,096. 64	16,042. 75	55,329. 58
Maryland	717,818. 71	358,993. 15	621,188. 48	1,697,910. 34
Virginia	453,979. 69	226,996. 35	343,128. 22	1,024,104. 26
North-Carolina	13,064. 3	6,531. 77	9,398. 35	28,994. 75
South-Carolina	135,366. 83	67,682. 68	96,060. 87	299,109. 88
Georgia	40,149. 82	20,074. 92	37,008. 29	97,233. 3
	14,177,450. 43	7,088,727. 79	10,531,323.	31,797,481. 22

The amount of Stock funded at the Treasury to 30th September, 1791, has been ascertained with accuracy, but at that time many subscriptions had been made which have not yet been adjusted for want of proper powers of attorney and other documents. It is therefore probable that on settlement of all the loans, the amount will be found somewhat different from what is now represented.

The sums funded at the several loan-offices, it is presumed, are ascertained with accuracy; but as the loans had not been adjusted in all instances when the returns were made, some immaterial differences will probably hereafter appear.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's-Office, September 30, 1791.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

STATEMENT *of the* REGISTERED *and* UNSUBSCRIBED DEBT *of the United States, which remained unfunded upon the close of the Loan on the 30th of September, 1791.*

REGISTEERED OR UNFUNDED DEBT.	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*
The amount of this debt, as stated to Congress on the 3d March 1789	4,598,462. 78			
There were Treasury certificates issued in exchange for Loan-Office and Final Settlement certificates, cancelled by the Auditor of the Treasury, from 3d March 1789, to 30th June 1791	4,716,376. 45			
There have been certificates issued to invalid pensioners and others, entitled thereunto, on final settlement in pursuance of acts of Congress of the present and late government	134,883. 18			
	9,449,722. 41			
Of the said debt, there has been loaned as follows, viz.				
From the opening of the loan to 31st of March 1791	1,371,978. 37			
1st April to 30th June, 1791	1,088,466 60			
1st July to 30th Sept.	1,611,194. 82			
	4,071,639. 79			
Which being deducted leaves a balance,				
Principal sum due to the several creditors on the treasury books	5,378,082. 62			
The interest due on said debt to 31st Dec. 1790, is as follows, viz.				
Arrearages to 31st Dec. 1787	449,677. 88			
Three years interest from 1st January, 1788, to 31st December, 1790	968,054. 76			
	1,417,732. 64			
Registered debt principal & interest			6,795,815. 26	
UNSUBSCRIBED DEBT.				
The debt unsubscribed upon the books. New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, amounts to	12,539. 70			
Interest	3,134. 92			
			15,674. 62	
Credits on the treasury books to invalid pensioners, and several corps for which certificates of registered debt are yet to be issued.				
INVALID PENSIONERS.				
For the amount due to them, under the act of Congress, providing for the payment of their arrearages	56,152. 76			
The following corps have credit on the treasury books, being for certain certificates of final settlement, returned to the treasury and cancelled, and which certificates had issued to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of said corps, respectively for their pay.				
4th regiment Pennsylvania artillery,	846. 37			
Corps of light dragoons, - -	1,009. 83			
Invalid regiment, - -	3,803. 35			
Artillery artificers - -	386. 28			
Willet's regiment, - -	2,565. 42			
Hazen's regiment, - -	11,267. 49			
Baldwin's do. of artificers, - -	281. 28			
Corps of sappers and miners, -	416. 93			
Armand's legion, - -	834. 17			
Lee's legion, - -	593. 17			
4th PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.				
Capt. North's company,	487. 67			
Lacy's, - -	1,062. 97			
	1,550. 64			
Franklin's company of militia,	280. 67			
Individual creditors of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, have credit on the Treasury books, being for certificates of final settlement returned to the Treasury, and cancelled, and which certificates had issued to them respectively.				
By Benjamin Stelle, commissioner of Pennsylvania, -	5436. 66			
John White, Maryland,	693. 89			
	6,130. 55			
	86,111. 91			
Interest upon the foregoing credits,	21,529. 72			
			107,648. 63	
		Dollars,	6,919,138. 51	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, 30th November, 1791.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C

ESIMATE *of the* OUTSTANDING DEBT, *on the 30th September, 1791, viz.*

The amount of the Domestic Debt of the United States, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report of the 9th January, 1790, to the House of Representatives, relative to a provision for the support of the Public Credit, is as follows, viz.

	Dols.	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*
Liquidated and loan-office debt as per schedule C. - -	27,383,917.	67		
Interest thereon to the 31st December, 1790, as pr. do. D. - - -	13,030,168.	20		
Additional sum for sinking the continental bills of credit, and for the discharge of the other parts of the unliquidated debt, -	2,000,000.			
	42,414,085.	87		
From which deduct amount as per statement A.	31,797,481.	22		
Amount of the registered debt and credit with interest, per do. B.	6,919,138.	51		
			38,716,619.	73
Balance outstanding,			3,697,466.	14

NOTE.—The balance above stated to be outstanding probably exceeds the real sum. In the original estimate the old emission bills were computed at 40 for 1, but they have been provided for at 100 for 1. There are also loan-office certificates which were sent to public officers to be applied to the public service, and which were supposed to have been so applied, but which have since, upon settlements of their accounts at the Treasury, been returned and cancelled.

In addition to this, payments in public securities are expected to be made into the Treasury, which will thereupon be cancelled. And it is presumable that in the course of the war, sums have been lost and destroyed which are included in the estimate. But as there is some arrearage of interest not included in the calculation, and as there are certain claims on the Treasury, the event or amount of which is not yet determined, it is not possible *now* to make a precise estimate of the difference between the sum computed to be outstanding and what will be really found so.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Nov. 30th, 1791.

D.

STATEMENT of SUBSCRIPTIONS to the LOAN, payable in Certificates or Notes issued by the respective States, in the several Loan Offices, from the first of October, 1790, to the 30th of September, 1791, agreeably to the Act passed the 4th of August, 1790.

STATES.	*Amount assumed by the act.* Dollars.	*Amount subscribed.* Dollars. Cts.	*Remaining unsubscribed to complete the amount assumed.* Dollars. Cts.	*Subscribed beyond the amount assumed.* Dollars. Cts.	*Estimated amount of remaining debt of the State.* Dollars. Cts.	
N. Hampshire	300,000	242,501. 25	57,498. 75		100,000	(a)
Massachusetts	4,000,000	4,477,013. 81		477,013. 81	1,838,540. 66	(b)
Rhode-Island	200,000	314,259. 49		114,259. 49	349,259. 69	(c)
Connecticut	1,600,000	1,456,331. 81	143,668. 19		458,486. 52	(a)
New-York	1,200,000	1,028,238. 75	171,761. 25		195,639. 79	(a)
New-Jersey	800,000	599,703. 56	200,296. 44		207,647. 78	(a)
Pennsylvania	2,000,000	675,101. 33	1,324,898. 67		500,000	(a)
Delaware	200,000	53,305. 84	146,694. 16		none.	
Maryland	800,000	299,225. 40	500,774. 60		430,000	(c)
Virginia	3,500,000	2,552,570. 88	947,429. 12		1,172,555. 25	(d)
N. Carolina	2,400,000	1,666,355. 57	733,644. 43		713,192. 30	(e)
S. Carolina	4,000,000	4,634,578. 52		634,578. 52	1,965,756. 33	(f)
Georgia	300,000	300,000.			400,000	(f)
	21,500,000	18,328,186. 21	4,427,665. 61	1,255,851. 82	8,331,928. 32	

NOTES.

I. The sums marked (*a*) in the column of remaining debts are inserted upon recent official communications.

II. Those marked (*b*) are founded upon official statements some time since received, and reported to the House of Representatives on the 9th of January, 1790, adding interest for the subsequent period.

III. Those marked (*c*) are founded on informal information, but such as is deemed substantially authentic & accurate. The estimate for Rhode-Island includes a sum not ascertained, which has been cancelled in consequence of former laws of the State, enjoining the creditors to bring in their certificates and receive payment in paper-money, but has been revived by a late law of the State, directing the sums paid to be liquidated according to a certain scale, and deducted from the original amount.

IV. That marked (*d*) is founded on a report of a committee of the eleventh November, 1791, to the House of Delegates of Virginia, compared with a former return to the Treasury and other information.

V. That marked (*e*) is founded upon a statement of the Comptroller of North-Carolina, of May 20th, 1790.

VI. That marked (*f*) is founded on a statement of the Treasurer of Georgia of the 30th of April, 1790, compared with other information.

VII. The sums expressed in round numbers are not meant to be understood as precisely accurate but as very near the truth.

VIII. The foreign as well as the domestic debt of the States is included.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 23d, 1792.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON BANKS.

IT is curious to see how much men are governed by popular opinion, even in matters which are susceptible of the strictest proof. It is natural to expect among men of sense and property a close attention to their interests, and that of all men they should be the least liable to be duped by a kind of fashionable frenzy. Yet the rage for banks is an example of this frenzy. The reasons for setting them up in various places, shew that the minds of men are too deeply infected to be cured by reasoning. Experience will probably be found the only cure. The men of property by smarting severely will be made to believe that credit has its limits, and that those

limits are contracted and not extended by the over multiplying theſe inſtitutions.

Is the increaſe of banks likely to be uſeful to the trade and circulation of the country? Many are eſtabliſhed—more are expected. Great errors of opinion on this head will end in great loſſes of property, as well as confuſion public and private.

A bank is doubtleſs uſeful, and almoſt indiſpenſably ſo to a trading nation—For by ſuch means a man may make uſe of his credit as well as his money. His means of trading are increaſed in that proportion. He gains a new faculty—and this reſource increaſes internal circulation. The removing many of the obſtacles which ſtagnate the circulation of the precious metals, is more uſeful than an increaſe of their quantity.

A good bank is ſo much confided in, that it may ſafely circulate its notes to the amount of two or three times its capital.

One great and principal reſource for this ſafety and credit is, that all the money in a place will be lodged in its vaults for ſafe keeping—You have then all the credit and all the advantage of credit which there can be. Divide that ſpecie however between ſeveral banks, what follows? It ſeems to be underſtood that two banks will be found as good again as one. The reverſe perhaps is true. A new bank produces no new depoſits of ſpecie. There is not a dollar more money added to the circulation. A new bank divides the depoſits of ſpecie, and of courſe diminiſhes the advantages of credit. For it is manifeſt that two banks with ſmall capitals, will do leſs than one bank with both capitals. The common demand for ſpecie may be ſuch as to drain the ſmall capital to the laſt dollar, and in the critical events which the changes of trade and politics are conſtantly producing, ſuch a ſmall bank certainly will be ſhut up, unleſs it contracts its dealings within ſuch limits as to be ſafe. Two banks in one town will do this for ſafety, and their mutual fears will narrow the circulation within what one bank could ſupport. Suppoſe for illuſtration, a ſingle bank in a town where three hundred thouſand dollars is the amount of the ordinary ſpecie depoſit. The bank with a capital of as much more, is expoſed to the leaſt hazard in its dealings that the nature of things will permit. It is altogether improbable that the whole ſpecie will be called for at once. And this improbability gives to the bank paper its utmoſt circulation. The place has the whole advantage of its credit as well as money. Let us ſee whether by eſtabliſhing three banks inſtead of one, the town has more than the whole—Let each bank have three hundred thouſand dollars capital—Here then is three times the former capital, and each bank has but one third part of the depoſits—If each bank goes on lending its bills, the circulation will be over-done three fold—of courſe the bills will be returned, and each bank confined to the limits of its part of the circulation. As it will have only a third of the depoſits, it will be obliged in prudence to confine itſelf ſtill more. Tho one bank might not be expoſed to any great riſk of having the whole ſpecie taken off, each of the three banks will be expoſed to it every day; and can guard againſt it only by contracting its dealings in proportion to the riſk. It may happen any day that 100,000 dollars ſpecie, the amount of depoſit in each bank, ſhall be demanded; but it would be ſtrange that 300,000 ſhould be. The riſk is not divided between the three, tho the profit is. Each runs the whole riſk, and has one third only of the reſource againſt it. Beſides the ordinary banking riſks, each inſtitution is in danger from the others—and this artificial danger is perhaps equal to all the others.

Numerous independent banks are beſides unfit for extenſive circulation, and as they occupy the local circulation, they neither give accommodation for great diſtances nor permit it to be given.

It may be ſaid truly that two banks will offer double the amount of loans, and that this facility will induce many more perſons to borrow. If however the notes when lent out cannot be kept out circulating, they will be returned to the bank and exchanged. This will defeat the views of the bank, by depriving it of the profit ariſing from the uſe of its credit as a capital. If an extra ſum, that is double the amount of the notes which one bank with the whole ſpecie of the place would choſe to circulate, ſhould be thrown on the public, and kept circulating in conſequence of ſetting up an additional bank, the miſchief will fall on the community. Doubling the amount of the circulating medium, will inevitably depreciate the value of money. Debts will be paid with leſs value.

The ſpecie in the country, with the paper of the bank of the United States, will probably be found ſufficient for every purpoſe of trade and circulation. Adding what the banks already eſtabliſhed will circulate, it cannot be believed that there is any neceſſity for new banks. They cannot be other than pernicious. They will ſet property afloat, and bring us in danger of ſuch confuſion and diſtreſs as happened in 1720.

The following PETITION *is now before* CONGRESS.

To the honorable the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled.

THE officers of the Maſſachuſetts line of the American army, in behalf of themſelves, and the ſoldiers of the ſaid line, who were engaged to ſerve during the late war, beg leave reſpectfully to repreſent,

That in conſequence of the reſolution of Congreſs, recommending to the ſeveral ſtates to provide payment for the troops raiſed in them reſpectively for their ſervices, until the expiration of the year 1780, they received promiſſory notes from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts for the arrears of pay due to them within that period. And although the time has expired in which the principal of the ſaid notes became due, they have received but an inconſiderable part either of principal or intereſt, five years of intereſt being now due on a certain deſcription of them.

From the commencement of January, 1781, to the termination of the war, their accounts were ſettled by a commiſſioner appointed from Congreſs. This commiſſioner iſſued certificates aſcertaining the balances due to them reſpectively, and declaratory of an intereſt of ſix per centum to be annually paid thereon.

Had it been poſſible for them to have received an actual payment at this important moment, when they were to re-enter life, under the diſadvantage of having the habits of their former occupations impaired by their military purſuits, their property and connections deranged and loſt, their families involved for a neceſſary ſupport, it would have proved more advantageous to them than any ſubſequent relief, perhaps in the power of government to afford them. Inſtead of this, they retired patiently from the field, poſſeſſing only the evidences of their claims, to contend with all the evils incident to their ſituation; in a confidence, ſtrengthened by the aſſurance of their beloved General, that the time would come when they ſhould "receive ample and complete juſtice."

From the imbecility of the Confederation no funds have been eſtabliſhed to ſupport the credit of their certificates; and they have been left to take their value from public opinion: The army have conſequently realized no more from theſe evidences of their demands than the value ſo ſtamped on them by the public voice.

Under the government of the United States they engaged in the ſervice of America, the records of this government contain the evidence that they have ſerved with faithfulneſs. And as the people of America are now happy in a conſtitution, formed with a deſign, and endowed with the powers, to "eſtabliſh juſtice," the prayer and the object of this petition is, that Congreſs will be pleaſed to conſider the nature and degree of compenſation which your petitioners have received from their ſtate and from the Union, and take ſuch order thereon as your wiſdom ſhall direct that the contract between the country and the army may be faithfully and honorably performed.

And as in duty bound ſhall ever pray.

(Copy.) B. LINCOLN.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.
In committee of the whole, on the Fiſhery Bill.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. PAGE.—No man in this Houſe is more heartily diſpoſed to encourage the fiſheries of the United States than I am: nor can any one more ſincerely wiſh to encourage the bold, active, and enterprizing adventurers in that branch of our commerce to perſevere in it, than I do; being ſenſible of the importance of their traffic in peace, and of their defence of their country, and annoyance of their enemies in war: but, Sir, I much doubt whether Congreſs can give that encouragement to the fiſheries to which they are entitled, and which policy would lead the general government to give, were it not reſtricted by the conſtitution.

I conſider, Sir, the conſtitution as intended to remedy the defects of the confederation to a certain degree; ſo far only, as would ſecure the independence and general welfare of the confederated ſtates, without endangering the ſovereignty and independence of the individual ſtates.—Congreſs, therefore, was authoriſed to pay the debts of the Union, and to regulate commerce; partly for that purpoſe and partly to prevent improper and dangerous commercial combinations, jealouſies and altercations between the ſtates; but Congreſs was not entruſted with any regulation of exports which could admit of an interpoſition which might be dictated by partiality; nor was Congreſs permitted to lay any tax, which could by any poſſibility operate unequally on the ſtates in general. It is ſaid, indeed, that if a drawback be not allowed on the ſalt uſed in ſalting fiſh, there will be, in fact, a duty on the exportation of the fiſh; but to this, I think, it may be replied, that the conſtitution guards the exports of each ſtate againſt the poſſibility of a *partial* reſtriction by Congreſs, or even by the ſtates themſelves; that Congreſs cannot lay a duty on the exportation of rice, indigo, tobacco, &c. or any other article exported from any ſtate, becauſe this might be done to the injury of the ſtate where ſuch duty would operate, and to the advantage and aggrandiſement of ſome particular ſtates, its competitors more favored by the general government, or poſſeſſing more influence in the debates of Congreſs; and that the ſtates are alſo individually reſtrained from laying ſuch duties, without the conſent of Congreſs, to prevent acts which might produce jealouſies, commercial combinations, and perhaps, at length, civil diſſentions;—that this reſtriction, if it be intended to prevent partiality, therefore cannot extend to authoriſe drawbacks, which may be productive of partial preferences, and their conſequent jealouſies; that if drawbacks be granted at all, they ought to be univerſally extended to every article which is or can be exported from any of the ſtates, having in its compoſition a dutiable ingredient; that hence ſhips, and other veſſels, &c. ſhould have drawbacks on the ſails, cordage, iron, &c. but it may alſo be ſaid, that as to the duty on ſalt that is amply repaid to the merchant by the price annexed to his fiſh; the ſums laid out in ſalt and fiſh together, form a capital on which he takes care to have a ſufficient profit. Thoſe merchants employed in this traffic, if allowed a drawback, would have a preference to other merchants, who import largely, pay heavy duties, and have no other advantage than the uſual advance on their goods. The exporter of any article, with a drawback, muſt have an advantage over his fellow-citizens who purchaſe thro' neceſſity many dutiable articles, and are obliged to conſume them without any other benefit than the uſe of them. I mention this, becauſe it has been ſaid (by Mr. Ames) that having made the men of Marblehead pay for ſalt, they have a right to demand the money expended in that ſalt, on the exportation of their fiſh: for it would be as reaſonable for the man who had eat his fiſh, on which his ſalt was expended, or who had uſed any other article for which he had paid a duty, to claim of Congreſs a return of his money expended therein, as the exporter of fiſh; the only differnce is, that if both were paid the exact ſum ſo expended by them, the exporter of fiſh would get twice paid; the purchaſer or conſumer of his fiſh would pay him for his ſalt therein, as if it were ſubſtantial fiſh, and the ſtate for it as mere ſalt: here then is a field for partiality, diſcontent and complaints, which the conſtitution wiſely guards againſt. It cannot, therefore, be to any purpoſe to tell us that a bounty, or allowance as it is now called, is preferable to a drawback, as there is not ſo great room for fraud in the one as the other: nor can it be of importance to ſhew that the fiſhermen have not the profit to which they are entitled; that their ſervices in the laſt war deſerve rewards, &c. their country ſhared with them the glory of their gallant behaviour; but they alone received the rewards they aimed at—the 1200 ſhips they took was a compenſation for ſervices, and a reward for thoſe exploits. It is true they annoyed the enemy; it is certain their prizes ſometimes fed, armed and cloathed our armies; but it is not ſaid that they did not receive payment for furniſhing thoſe things.

But here we are aſked, is it not of great conſequence to the United States, to employ thoſe bold, ſkilful ſeamen in our ſervice, that we may enjoy the commercial advantage they give us in peace, and their powerful aſſiſtance in war?—To this I reply, that it ought firſt to be proved that Congreſs has the power and authority to give them the encouragement demanded; and even if Congreſs have that power, it ought to be ſhewn that it can be extended to the benefit of the ſailors of ſome of the ſtates, and not to thoſe of every ſtate. It may be ſaid that Congreſs may with as much propriety give bounties to our hunters in the weſtern country, to raiſe up a nurſery of ſoldiers as a barrier againſt the Indians, and to promote the fur trade, as to give drawbacks and bounties to the fiſhermen of the eaſtern ſtates with a view to encourage fiſheries, and to raiſe a nurſery of ſeamen for their defence againſt enemies who may invade our eaſtern frontiers. Indeed, if defence be the object in view, we might as well give bounties to ſturdy landſmen, to be in readineſs and conſtant training for war.

Indeed, Sir, I confeſs I am not altogether convinced, that if Congreſs have this power, it ought to be thus exerted; becauſe it is not clear to me, that thoſe fiſhermen would not be more profitable

to the United States, if they were cultivating the lands which now lie waste, and raising families, which would be of ten times more value than their fisheries. A nursery of virtuous families, which will produce soldiers, sailors, husbandmen and statesmen, must be preferable to a mere nursery of sailors, who generally live single, and often perish at sea. I always look upon the loss of a crew to an infant republic, as the loss almost of a new state.

I speak of this question, however, as a citizen of the United States, as a member of this House. Were I to discuss it as a citizen of Massachusetts, and in their legislature, I should say, as the state is nearly filled with inhabitants, and our fishermen increase our commerce in peace, protect us in war, and indeed even enrich us by their prizes, it is our interest to encourage them to the utmost, and to prevent their going into the service of other countries. I might therefore, as a member of the legislature of that state, do all in my power to procure bounties for them, and indeed for all the sailors belonging to that state; but I should not think of applying to Congress for their assistance, not only because I doubt their right to afford it, but because I should look upon it as in some degree derogatory to the sovereignty and independence of the state. I should look upon such an interference of Congress as a step towards swallowing up the powers of the state governments, and as consolidating the different states into one government, which the wise and virtuous in every state always protested against as dangerous to their liberties; the fear of which consolidation prevented many good men from voting for the adoption of the new government.

(Remainder of this Speech in our next.)

MONDAY, March 5.

A written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
of the House of Representatives,

KNOWING the friendly interest you take in whatever may promote the happiness and prosperity of the French nation, it is with pleasure that I lay before you the translation of a letter which I have received from his most Christian Majesty, announcing to the United States of America, his acceptance of the constitution presented to him by his nation.

G. WASHINGTON.

Translation of a letter from the King of France, of Sept. 19, 1791.

Very dear, great friends and allies,

WE make it our duty to inform you, that we have accepted the Constitution which has been presented to us in the name of the nation, and according to which France will be henceforth governed.

We do not doubt that you take an interest in an event so important to our kingdom and to us; and it is with real pleasure we take this occasion to renew to you assurances of the sincere friendship we bear you.—Whereupon we pray God to have you, very dear great friends and allies, in his just and holy keeping. Written at Paris the 19th of September, 1791.

Your good Friend and Ally,
(Signed) LOUIS.
(Signed) MONTMORIN.

The United States of North-America.

TUESDAY, March 6.

Ayes and noes on passing the Militia Bill—

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Ashe, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, B. Bourne, Clark, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Giles, Goodhue, Gordon, Groves, Hillhouse, Key, Kitchell, Lawrance, Lee, Learned, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Israel Smith, Steele, Sterret, Sylvester, Venable, White, 31.

NOES.

Messrs. Baldwin, S. Bourne, Brown, Findley, Gilman, Gregg, Griffin, Heister, Livermore, Macon, Mercer, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Jeremiah Smith, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, Treadwell, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward, Willis, Williamson, 27.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

A bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, on Friday next.

Mr. Page, from the committee appointed, reported a bill, to enable John Chuchman to prosecute certain observations for the discovery of the variation of the Magnetic Needle;—and also a bill encreasing the penalties for copying charts, maps, &c.—which were read a first time.

Mr. Vining presented a memorial, signed with the names of near sixty respectable merchants of this city, in opposition to the memorials lately presented from the merchants of New-York and Philadelphia, who trade to India and China.—Referred, as the two last mentioned, to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House took up the amendments, proposed by the Senate, to the "bill for the relief of certain widows, orphans, invalids, and other persons;" and after having considered the same, agreed to some, and disagreed to others.

A resolution, some time since laid on the table, was then called up—viz.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the House the *Ways and Means*, by which, in his opinion, the additional sums necessary for the public service ought to be raised."

This resolution gave rise to a warm and animated debate, which continued to a late hour, when the House, without taking the question, adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 8.

A bill to enable John Churchman to prosecute a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

A report on the memorial of the Ohio Company of Associates, was read.—The substance of which is, that it would be inexpedient to exact a specific compliance with the original contract—that the sum paid by the contractors, is about the price contemplated by government in future sales of the Western Territory—that it would be expedient to relinquish the balance that remains due, &c. This report was referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

A memorial was read from Henry Laurens, and referred to Mr. W. Smith, Mr. White and Mr. Clark.

The resolution reported by a select committee—That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report his opinion to the House, on the best mode of raising those additional supplies which the public service may require for the current year, was further discussed—after debating the subject till 3 o'clock, Mr. Vining called for the Ayes and Noes, which were as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hillhouse, Huger, Jacobs, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Murray, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, Seney, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward, Wayne—31.

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Clark, Findley, Fitzsimons, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heister, Key, Kittera, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Niles, Page, Parker, Treadwell, Venable, White, Williamson, Wyllis—27.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 9.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear—communicating the copy of a statement of the expenditure of public monies pursuant to the act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations; this statement was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, which impose a small duty on tonnage for the purpose of clearing obstructions in the navigation of those States.—Mr. W. Smith in the Chair.

A motion was made by Mr. Giles to strike out the first clause which declares the assent of Congress to the law of Maryland; after some debate in which the motion was supported by Mr. Giles, Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Gerry; and opposed by Mr. Seney, Mr. Sterrett, Mr. Murray, Mr. Ames, Mr. White, Mr. Niles, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Fitzsimons.—The motion was put, and negatived; the committee proceeded through the other sections, and then reported the bill without amendment.

The blank for the continuance of the act was filled with three years—and then it was ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

The House took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the petition of Catharine Greene.

A lengthy debate ensued, which continued till a quarter after three o'clock—and the House adjourned without a decision.

LONDON.

Peter Pindar, whose nag is by no means unpleasant when confined to proper subjects, thus happily hits off the present situation of our Gallic neighbours:

Brimstone and Sin are downright out of fashion,
France is quite alter'd—now a THINKING nation;
No more of penitential tears and groans!
Philosophy has crack'd Religion's bones!

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Yesterday sailed from this port the brig American Hero, Capt. M'Dougall, for Havre-de-Grace, with whom went passenger Mr. Henry, of the Old American Company.

His most Christian Majesty's Packet the Franklin, Monsr. Orfit, commander, will sail from this port for L'Orient on the 18th inst. The mail will be made up by Mr. Simond, No. 41, Wall-street.

Philadelphia, March 10.

The Secretary of the Treasury, we are informed, has directed all the Collectors of the Revenue to receive no other notes but those of the Bank of the United States, and to pay all the monies they may receive into that Bank and its branches. Measures are also taken to make that institution and its dependencies the depositary for all the public monies, and the channel through which they are to flow in all payments from the public for the interest of the debt, salaries to officers, &c. which will add immensely to the specie capital of the Bank, as the public money will lie frequently uncalled for, a considerable time, while the arrangement will afford a convenience to the government, and to its creditors. The Secretary has likewise subscribed for the five thousand shares allotted to the government.

The noble spirit of *Canal Making* has pervaded every part of the Union. A Company has been incorporated for the purpose of connecting Cooper and Santee rivers by a Canal of one and twenty miles in length, in South-Carolina. The sum supposed to be necessary to complete this extensive work, is 53,620l. sterling.—Twenty-five per cent. are allowed by the Legislature in tolls for all monies advanced by stockholders.

Extract of a letter from Portland, dated Feb. 1792.

"The Indian War, Impost, &c. cause many hard sayings among the people this way; and, I am sorry to say a degree of jealousy begins to appear, which I hope may not interrupt the present happiness of our government.

"This, I conceive, in some measure, may be attributed to want of genuine information; the proposed tax on newspapers, I think must certainly encrease it.

"Surely that government which has reduced us from an "undigested mass" to a regular body politic, that has restored public credit to a degree of respectability which has astonished all Europe, and whose ingenious policy has been patterned by the great and extensive kingdom of France, whose legislators are perhaps some of the first characters in the world—surely, I say, such a government should by no means be reprobated.

"But certain it is, some members of the community are so lost to the feelings of self-interest, and the support of civil society, (which is the essence of human happiness) that they unadvisedly, nay, knowingly and wittingly, blast their own reputation!"

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated 6th of February, 1792, received by the brig Hetty, Capt. W. Davis.

"We have at last the pleasure to advise you, that 1100 men are arrived from France, and will be followed with 4900 more: those forces would have been here sooner, but the transports were ordered to stop at Cadiz to take up a sum of money for Government. This arrival keeps up our spirits: it was high time to stop the murders of the mulattoes at the south part of this Island. The Assembly sent immediately 400 men to the Cayes St. Louis, where the Mulattoes act in a horrid manner. It has always been told, that in the whole there are 18000 destined for our assistance; but we begin to doubt it will be too extensive, & are very sorry to add, in some regard too late, the negroes having destroyed this last month a vast quantity of plantations, and put fire to the ripe sugar canes—the only hope left to the planters entering again on their property, to make a small revenue to live on.

"All our produce is raised to exorbitant prices; sugar 90 to 132l. coffee 25 to 30s. cocoa 15 to 16s. molasses 100 to 120s. per velt. flour 6 dollars, rice 26 to 28l."

The sum of money received at St. Domingo, from France, is stated at 1,000,000.

APPOINTMENT.

Prosper Wetmore, Esq. Assistant Postmaster-General, in the place of Jonathan Burrall, Esq. resigned.

*** Proposals are published by Messrs. Collier & Buel, Printers, in Litchfield, for printing by subscription, a Collection of American Poems—*part having been published, and part original*—to contain not less than 300 pages---printed on fine paper with a new type---Price One Dollar.

Subscriptions received by the Editor hereof.

☞ Sundry Favors necessarily postponed.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	24/ pr. 7.	120	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	14/	70	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	14/9	73¾	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	22/	110	do.
Indents	14/	70	do.
Half shares Bank Stock—90 per cent. premium.			

JONES & BURROUGHS,
STOCK-BROKERS,
State-Street, BOSTON,

BUY and sell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

Boston, March, 1792. (1aw3m)

FOR SALE,
BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jersey, occupied for many years past by the subscriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, besides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the distance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main street leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eastwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the said street on the east, and by the river on the west, forms a square; which, from the combined effect of situation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful and desirable seats in the state. The mansion-house is a handsome, well-finished brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen; and commanding a very extensive and pleasing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and also of Trenton and the neighbouring seats and improvements on both sides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new stone coach-house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining these is a very complete granary, *rat praof*, and a stone cow-house, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved stalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the mansion-house, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the highest state of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choicest fruits of almost every kind, and several large asparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient distance from the mansion-house, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a new, well-built, stone farm-house, accommodated with a large cheese-room, spring-house, garden, &c. a complete stone smoke-house, corn-cribs, waggon-house, a capacious ice-house, and every other necessary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *small* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the most approved grass. This square has produced annually, for several years past, upwards of sixty tons of the best hay, besides supporting through the summer season twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horses. It contains also two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper seasons, with great plenty of all kinds of fish usually found in fresh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleasing amusement to the sportsman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is inclosed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar posts, and rails of chesnut and white cedar. The purchaser may have the improved square separately, or the whole together, as may best suit him. There is an inexhaustible quantity of good building stone on the river shore. The purchase money, if well secured, and the interest punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises, may be gratified on application to Samuel W. Stockton, Esq. of Trenton, or Mr. Inallman, who at present occupies the farm-house and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the subscriber, at No. 213, South Second-street, opposite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1792. (epit)

CONTRACTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 6, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March inſtant, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States, viz.

For the INFANTRY *and* ARTILLERY.

4,608 hats	18,460 ſhirts
4,608 coats	7,956 pairs of ſocks
4,608 veſts	4,608 blankets
8,668 woolen overalls	4,608 ſtocks
9,216 linen ditto	4,608 ſtock claſps
18,376 pairs of ſhoes	4,608 pairs of buckles.

For the CAVALRY.

320 caps	640 do. of ſtockings
320 coats	1,280 ſhirts
320 veſts	320 blankets
320 pairs leather breeches	320 ſtocks
640 do. of boots	320 ſtock claſps.
320 do. of ſpurs	

Alſo, 1,200 rifle ſhirts, to be made of Ruſſia ſheeting.

Of the above clothing, five hundred ſuits are to be delivered on the 15th day of April next; one thouſand ſuits on the 15th day of May next; one thouſand five hundred ſuits on the 15th day of June next; and the remainder on the 15th day of July next.—The place of delivery may be either at New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors.

Propoſals will be received for the whole of the above mentioned clothing, or for any one component article ſeparately; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which may be ſeen at the War Office.

Good ſecurity for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract will be required. The payments will be on the delivery of the clothing; or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as may be deſired.

Joſeph Anthony, & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, No. 5, on *Cheſnut-Street Wharf*,

A FEW puncheons choice old Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis Rum,
Port-au-Prince, Cape-Francois and Surinam Molaſſes,
Coffee, Coton, and Pimento,
Hyſon and Souchong Tea, of the firſt quality,
Cloves, Caſſia, and Boſton Chocolate,
Spermacæti Candles and ſtrained Oil,
Salmon and picked Mackarel,
Boſton Beef and Burlington Pork,
Ruſſia and Boſton Canvas,
A few bales excellent Hops,
Myrtle Wax Candles,
St. Martin's Salt,
Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
And a few caſes old Batavia Arrack.

February 8, 1792. [ep4w]

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

Diſmal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to thoſe of Paſquotank in North-Caroliina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamſburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about ſixteen miles; the country through which it will paſs, is ſwampy, free from ſtones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at leaſt in depth, below the ſurface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry ſeaſons, by veſſels drawing three feet water.

Good ſecurity will be required of contractors; and perſons making application to be employed as managers, muſt produce certificates (from characters of reſpectability) of their qualifications for a buſineſs of this kind.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (ep19A)

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of ST. JOHN'S College, in the State of Maryland, on Thurſday the 10th of November laſt,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

"That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach ſome of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philoſophy; and that the departments of the ſaid Principal and Vice-Principal ſhall hereafter be aſcertained with preciſion, on conſiderations of their mutual convenience and reſpective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal ſhall be entitled to receive, for his ſervices, a ſalary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That perſons deſirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertiſement requeſted to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanſon, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,
JOHN THOMAS, Preſident.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to compleat the plan of this riſing ſeminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the ſtated time; provided a perſon qualified, in their judgment, for this important ſtation, can be procured. The perſonal attendance of the candidates, although not poſitively required, will be obviouſly proper.

It may be uſeful to remark, that the ſalaries of all the profeſſors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, ſuperior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

SALES

Of the real Eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Townſhip of Benſelem, in the County of Bucks, Eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ON Tueſday the 27th of March next will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient outhouſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a ſhad and herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſhad and herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall Farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid; on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining Stock, Houſhold-Furniture, Farming Utenſils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

(eptm27)

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the title indiſputable, in the county of Glouceſter, ſuppoſed to contain five hundred and forty acres of Meadow Land and Cedar Swamp, ſituate on a branch of Little Egg-Harbour River, in the townſhip of Galloway. There is on ſaid premiſes a frame houſe and kitchen, a ſmall hay houſe and ſtable. About ſixty acres of the land cleared, and about one hundred and ninety of woodland, and a cedar ſwamp, chiefly well timbered, and about 300 acres of meadow (interſperſed with freſh water flowing ſtreams) ſufficient to ſupply one hundred head of cattle.—The ſituation is allowed by judges, to be capital for raiſing ſtock.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Plantation, may have poſſeſſion from the 25th of March enſuing. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at Quinton's Bridge, in the county of Salem; or a further deſcription may be had, by applying to Richard Wood, ſenior, in Greenwich; or Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Hattonfield; or of James Scull, adjoining ſaid lands.—The place above mentioned, is a pleaſant healthy country, within two miles of three griſt and ſaw-mills: And three houſes appropriated to divine worſhip, are about the ſame diſtance. Terms of payment made eaſy, by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County,
2d mo. 13th, 1792. [ep4w]

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000 Dollars is	2000
1		1000	1000
2		500	1000
5		200	1000
10		100	1000
30		50	1500
90		20	1800
1675		4	6700
1814	Prizes.		16000
3520	Blanks.		

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will commence on the ſecond Monday in April, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunſwick, January 20, 1792. [ep3m]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Thurſday the 26th ult. a bright Bay HORSE, with a Saddle and Bridle; about 14 hands and an half high, a darkiſh ſnip reaching down his face to the end of his noſe, a little white on two of his feet, with a white ſpot under his left eye, about the ſize of an Engliſh ſhilling, his hind feet turn in, round made, five years old, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive Fifteen Dollars; or the above reward for the horſe and thief, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Piſcataway, about 9 miles from New-Brunſwick, New-Jerſey. BARZILLAI F. RANDOLPH.

February 22, 1792. (3)

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep1f.)

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treaſury, all arrearages of fines, and to ſettle and depoſit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-ſtreet, on or before the firſt day of April next.——Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the ſaid firſt day of April, all Collectors who ſhall fail in complying with this requiſition, will be proceeded againſt according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut. of the City and Liberties.

Philad. Feb. 25, 1792.

To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor *Lewis Johnſton*, deceaſed, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded ſoutherly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two moſt agreeable ſituations for Gentlemens' Seats. There are now on it, two brick houſes, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the beſt kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its ſituation on the river, has the advantage of fiſh of different kinds, in their ſeaſons, particularly of oyſters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy ſituation, capable of genteel and taſty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the beſt ſea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the ſea, the proſpect of its increaſing in value from that circumſtance, is by no means inconſiderable.

There will alſo be ſold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the oppoſite ſide of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be ſold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for ſupplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ſhip building, and other uſes, the tranſportation by water being eaſy and ſafe.——The conditions will be made known at the day of ſale, and the requiſite convevances made by

JAMES PARKER and
BOWES REED, } Truſtees to the ſaid Eſtate.

Likewiſe to be SOLD, at the ſame time and place,

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of Eaſt New-Jerſey, whereon the proprietary houſe lately ſtood. The elegant ſituation of this ſpot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand proſpect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudſon's rivers, where they diſembogue into the ſea to the Eaſt—and a moſt delightful one of the ſerpentine courſe of the Raritan river, for ſeveral miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the Weſt. The great quantity of ſtone neatly dreſſed, and brick, the remains of the houſe lately burned, will be nearly ſufficient for a new building; and a large ſtone ciſtern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient ſtable and coach-houſe, will greatly leſſen the expence of putting the place in order for the reſidence of a Gentleman.—There are few ſituations ſo eligible, particularly in the ſummer ſeaſon—when the cool ſea breezes, and the elevated ſituations, render them places of pleaſing retreat, from the confinement and ſultry air of the ſouthern ſtates and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 15, 1792. (ep6w)

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the landed eſtate of GEORGE WARNER, deceaſed, conſiſting of a valuable Plantation and tract of Timber Land, ſuppoſed to contain between four hundred and 450 acres, about 90 of which is plow-land and 15 of drained meadow. There is on the farm a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a cooper's ſhop and a large barn; a well of water at the door, a good apple orchard. The houſe ſtands cloſe on a good landing belonging to the ſaid premiſes; the reſt of the land is well timbered and lies within one mile of ſaid landing, and an equal diſtance from a ſaw-mill and griſt-mill and alſo of Quinton's Bridge, bounding on the Main, Allaway's Creek, in the county of Salem, five miles from Salem Court-Houſe.

Any perſon that is diſpoſed to view or purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, may ſee the place and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers near the ſame.

MARK MILLER and
ANDREW MILLER, } Executors.

Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792.

N. B. There is likewiſe a lot of Meadow ground of about 25 acres, adjoining lands of Abbott Sayres, and others, the property of ſaid deceaſed, to be ſold in manner as above, by the ſaid executors. [ep4w]

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank. No. 97.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*